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Industrial & Commercial Gazette

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Miscellaneous.

Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky.

The Congress of the United States, by an act passed July 2d, 1862, donated to each State public lands to the amount of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative then in Congress, for the endowment of one or more colleges, of which the leading object should be, the promotion of the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes, by furnishing instruction in all such branches of learning as relate to agriculture and the mechanical arts, including military tactics, without excluding other scientific and classical studies. The portion granted to Kentucky amounted to 330,000 acres of land script; and the Legislature of the State, by an act passed January 27, 1863, accepted the grant with its conditions; and by another act, approved February 22, 1865, established the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky, as one of the Colleges of Kentucky University. The Curators of the University accepted the trust with the conditions annexed; and, with a full view of the responsibility thus incurred, and of the difficulties in carrying out what has hitherto been an educational experiment in this country, they hope to meet, within a reasonable time, any just expectation of the public, and make this College a success. The act of the Legislature required that the authorities of the University should raise at least \$100,000 for the purchase of an experimental and model farm, and erection of the buildings necessary for the various uses of the College. Through the liberality of citizens of Lexington mainly, the required amount was promptly secured by Mr. G. B. Bowman, Regent of the University. He accordingly purchased "Ashland," the home of Henry Clay, and the "Woodlands," an elegant tract adjacent to it, and extending to the limits of the city of Lexington. The whole tract contains 433 acres of first-rate land, with fine improvements. All of this property has been placed at the disposal of the University, as a site for the agricultural and other Colleges. It is the purpose of the Regent, who has dedicated his life to the founding and upbuilding of the University, to raise, as early as practicable, additional means for the erection, on a liberal scale, of all the buildings necessary for carrying on the various colleges. For the temporary uses, however, of the Agricultural College, the present buildings will answer, and provision will be made for boarding, at a moderate price, a limited number of students upon the farm; while accommodations for others can be secured in the immediate vicinity.

By the Act of the Legislature, the State reserved to itself the sale of the land script, and the investment of the proceeds thereof, and placed the income arising therefrom at the disposal of the University, for the support of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. The agent of the State not having disposed of the script, the Legislature at its last session appropriated \$20,000 to aid in opening and carrying on the College, until such a disposition of the land script could be made as would render the income from it available. The Curators of the University have accepted the amount thus appropriated, with the conditions under which it was made, and will open the College on the first Monday of October next.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

All applicants for admission to the regular collegiate course in the Agricultural College must be at least sixteen years of age, and must present satisfactory evidence of good moral character and industrious habits. They must upon examination, show a fair acquaintance with the studies of the elementary English course as prescribed for students in the Academy. Should any applicant be found on examination to be deficient in these preparatory studies, he will be allowed to enter the Academy in order to qualify himself for admission to the regular course. But all such students, as well as those who may be found already qualified for college, must, on entering, consider themselves pledged to conform to all the rules and regulations, among which is one requiring the daily per-

formance of at least two hours of manual labor.

STATE STUDENTS.

By the provisions of the act of the Legislature establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Kentucky as one of the colleges of the University, each Representative District in the State is entitled to send to the college three *properly prepared* students, free of charge for *tuition*, for each member the district is entitled to send to the General Assembly. Said students also have the right to receive, free of charge for *tuition*, the benefit of the instruction given in any college of the University, except the colleges of Law and Medicine. To enjoy these privileges, young men must be selected by a majority of the Justices of the Peace in the several districts, and be properly vouchered for by their certificates. And it is most earnestly recommended to the Justices to select a Board of Teachers in each district for the examination of applicants, and to institute a system of competitive examinations, giving all, even the humblest youth, a chance for this State honor. It is expected that the State students will be selected and sent to the college with the settled purpose on their part of completing the whole course of studies prescribed.

EXPENSES.

Students daily accredited and sent by the State under the provisions of the recent act of the General Assembly, will be admitted to the Agricultural College *without charge for tuition*. Other students will pay in advance \$30 for tuition per annum, and \$5 janitor's fee. Boarding-houses will be built at an early day on the farm for the accommodation of all the students at moderate prices. For the ensuing session, good lodging-rooms on the University grounds will be furnished free of rent to a limited number of students, on timely application to the steward. Those who first apply will have the preference. It is expected, however, that students occupying these apartments will provide their own beds, bedding, fuel, &c. This will be a small tax when distributed among the three or four occupants of a room; and such furniture can always be passed to successors at its full value. Good boarding can be obtained in private families, at convenient distance from the university, at \$3 to \$5 per week. Students, by labor on the farm, may greatly reduce this expense without loss of time from study.

THE MILITARY DRILL.

The act of Congress donating the land script, requires any Agricultural College receiving the benefit of the grant, to give instructions in military tactics, and police in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the United States army. Plain, cheap uniform is advised, which can be procured by all students upon their arrival in the city, at a cost not exceeding that of an ordinary suit.

MANUAL LABOR.

All students of the Agricultural and Mechanical College will be required to spend not less than two hours a day in active labor on the farm, or at such of the mechanical arts as may, from time to time, be carried on in connection with the farm; and a compensation will be allowed them according to their industry and skill, which allowance, determined by the Faculty or Superintendent of the farm, will be credited on their account for board, room-rent, &c.; provided, that such work as it may be necessary for every student to perform while learning the practical application of the various sciences or any branch of art, shall not be considered as productive labor entitled to remuneration.

This labor, whether productive or experimental, will be assigned upon the farm, in the gardens, nurseries, orchards, vineyards, workshops, laboratory, museum, &c., as the varied wants, circumstances and attainments of the students may indicate. Experimental labor will be required of all students so far as it may be necessary in the judgment of the Faculty to give them a practical knowledge of the several branches of agricultural and mechanical science.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

In connection with the Agricultural and Mechanical College will be given in those branches essential to a thorough commercial and business education. The course is the same as that pursued in the best commercial colleges, and will, in fact, be taught by instructors in Hollingsworth's Commercial College, who have accepted positions as teachers of these branches in the University. Young gentlemen will by this arrangement have a fine opportunity to qualify themselves, free of charge, for mercantile and commercial pursuits while prosecuting a regular course of scientific or classical study.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Students will be classified according

to attainments and age, and, under suitable regulations, they will engage daily in the study and practice of the arts of agriculture, horticulture and landscaping. The well-known and highly qualified Superintendent of the Farm Mr. Charles S. Bell, will have the oversight of all the practical details of the field, the garden, the orchards the vineyards, nurseries, etc.; and under his direction and that of his assistants on the farm, the students will learn to apply by their own labor the sciences which they study in the halls.

[The Journal and Courier, and all other papers in the State, please copy the above for the information of the various counties.]

THE LIGHT HOUSE.

Or waves that murmur ever night
My window opening towards the deep,
The light-house with its wakeful eye
Looks into mine, that shuts to sleep.
I have myself in idle hours,
And wake with smiles or sighs or fright,
According to my vision's themes,
And s'le it shalting in the night.
Forever there and still the same;
While many more besides me mark—
On various course, with various aim—
That light that shieth in the dark.
It draw my heart towards those who roam
Unto the far to the known, by me;
I see it and say not at home;
They see it and are safe at sea.
On slumberous or on watching eyes
It shieth through all the dang'rous night
Until at length the day doth rise,
And light is swallowed up of light.
Light of the world, incarnate Word,
So shin' Thor through our night of time,
Whom free and love to call their Lord;
O beacon steadfast and sov'ren!
In darkness there is light,
Enrapt we dream, but turn to light,
And straightway where and what we are
By thin' and wif'ing radiance see.
Some see thee from life's sheltered shore;
Some watch thee, doomed to sail life's deep,
Whose cruel waters rage and roar,
Or sharp reefs in ambush creep.
And men of every land and speech,
If but they have this in their sight,
Are bound to them, and end to each,
Through thee, by countless threads of light.

[E. FOXON,

Building and Building Material in New Orleans.

The following is from a late number of the New Orleans Price Current:

"There is no want more generally felt now in our midst than a want of houses. Nodwelling were erected during the war and very few have been added since then. Since the cessation of hostilities, numbers have been added to our population. Hence the inconvenience which we all experience alike—a general want of shelter. Rents have risen 50 to 100 per cent, and this must continue until a supply is created fully equal to the demand, a desideratum very seriously delayed, by the present high prices of building material.

"Bricks now command \$20 per thousand; Lime \$5 50 and Cement \$4 50 per barrel. Sand brings 45¢ at the Basin; Slates 23¢ 24¢ per square; Lumber 27 50 per thousand feet, and Shingles from \$7 to \$9 per thousand; Flooring from \$40 to \$46, and ceiling from \$35 to \$40 per thousand feet. The charge for plastering is from 60 to 65¢, and cementing from 75 to 80¢ per yard. We may add that these materials are scarce and in few hands. The scarcity of good workmen, to say nothing of the wages that they now command, is another serious embarrassment to our builders. There is great demand for all mechanics. We know of one of our largest building firms that could give employment to 20 or 30 hands instanter. Many of the mechanics now employed have taken up their trade in the last two years and are not yet very apt. Yet even these receive \$4 50 per day. Painters, who are in great demand, get \$5 per day. Common laborers get \$2 25, and bricklayers \$3 50 per day. The plastering and bricklaying is done almost entirely by colored hands, who are generally lazy, and no; to be depended on—breaking all contracts whenever they please.

"A good part of our city is still open space, and owners are anxious to improve it. We give the cost of building, and any commentary on our figures would be useless. We will only add that we know of no time when our market offered stronger inducements for shipments of all kinds of building material, or when more was held out to good workmen to settle in our midst."

TRADES ITEMS.

THE Detroit Union says the National Carpenters' Union holds its annual session in that city on the 11th of September, when delegates will be present from different States, and business of an important character transacted. From circulars received from the various Unions by the officers of the Detroit Union, it appears that the preparations being made here for the reception of delegates, and the holding of the Convention reveal alike the energy and enterprise of our city tradesmen. The importance of this meeting to the carpenters of the country cannot be too much exaggerated, and the fact of its being held in the "City of the Straights," will form an era in her history long to be remembered. The Convention will take place in the Trades' Assembly Hall, and the delegates from Detroit, who were recently appointed at a sitting of their

Union are two of the most devoted friends of the cause, Messrs. T. W. Harris and Arthur King, as Alternate. The committee of arrangements are T. W. Harris, chairman, Edw. Blackman, John Lilley, Henry George and Daniel Shaughnessy. We have no doubt they will fulfill their duties in a first-class manner.

THE puddlers at the Cambria Iron Works, Pa., have been on a strike for some time, the strikers, two hundred and forty in number, have been ejected from the Company's houses, and, it is stated, that after they had left, they were followed by a spirit of malevolence hardly ever equalled. Persons were cautioned not to give them a roof under which to shelter their defenseless heads from the pelting storm. And in one instance the millions of power entered a house where the mother lay prostrated and utterly helpless by sickness, and her child dying beside her, who were rudely ordered to leave the tenement immediately. All this by the "poor man's dearest friend."

Twenty-five carpenters were last week discharged from Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard, for refusing to note down their rates of wages. They were offered a continuance of work if they would consent to a reduction of fifty cents a day. Those on new work received \$3 50 per day, and those on old work \$4. On Tuesday Naval Constructor Hartt told those on old work to meet and take a vote whether they would work on new work for 3 50, and further stated that he would let them in their shed in the afternoon. The men met and agreed to have nothing to do with new work, and late in the afternoon they repaired to their shed to await and confer with the constructor. At bell time (6 o'clock) he had not come, and they went home. The result next day, without further notice, was the discharge.

There is a prospect that the iron moulder of Cincinnati will strike for \$4 per day. Their present pay is \$3 50.

The Tobacconists of this city are not very busy at present, put look forward to a brisk fall business.

The ship carpenters Birmingham, Pa., are all at work, or were at last accounts.

At Mobile, Ala., the ship carpenters and caulkers are experiencing one of the dullest seasons ever known. Times and prospects may improve in the fall.

At Chicago, Ills., there is scarcely any thing doing, and the prospects for ship carpenters are not promising.

At Buffalo, N. Y., from correspondence received, it appears that all are at work that wish to.

At Baltimore the ship carpenters and caulkers are, we learn, having good times—All hands at work.

At Lockport, Ills., times are good, and all the ship carpenters are at work.

Over 3,000 barrels of flour are manufactured daily in Milwaukee.

We learn that one thousand tons of vitrified are annually shovelled down upon the city of Manchester in England, bearing a portion of the refuse discharged from her chimneys. We should like to know how much falls upon Pittsburg and other large coal-burning cities in the United States.

Unpromising Southern Crops.

We take the following from the Columbia (Tenn.) Herald of the 18th:

"Our information this week is very general throughout the county, and from all parts we get the same information, which is to the effect that up to ten days ago, there was never known a better prospect for a splendid crop of everything grown on the farm. But within that period a very disastrous change has taken place. The sun has blazed forth with a fierceness and uninterruptedness almost unprecedented, accompanied within a few days past by strong high winds; the effects have been to bleach the corn and drop the squares from the cotton most distressingly. Within this brief period the labor of the season and its rich promises have been cut short by many a bushel of corn and pound of cotton. All late corn is despaired of. But things are not so bad as they are in most other places that we hear from. For instance, down in Georgia. There the prospect is really distressing, and we see not how many are to escape suffering for want of food. And much nearer home, in the neighboring county of Giles, we learn there has been no general rain for two months. These things should make our people thankful and wise. Thankful that they have been so favored, and wise in the future planting of crops. Had our advice been taken at planting time, Maury county would have been able to furnish many thousand barrels of corn to her needy neighbors this fall, where now she will be able to furnish one. Very many of the cornfields in this county, which will scarcely make three barrels to the acre, were planted in plenty of time and had the seasons to make ten barrels, but they did not get the requisite work. Their owners eyes were stuffed full of cotton and they could see nothing else."

It Carries us Back to the Past.

We find the following obituary notice in the *Anderson (S. C.) Intelligencer* of the 2d inst. The decease of the widow of the illustrious CALHOUN—she who so nobly illustrated the character of the Southern matron and accomplished lady, while in the nation's capital, or at her own Pendleton home—carries us back to the past, when fortunately or unfortunately, it was no treason to advocate political doctrines so earnestly and eloquently advocated by him, to whom she was so devoted during their long companionship in life. Peace to the ashes of the noble woman: God rest her soul in Heaven!

IN MEMORIAM.

DEPARTED this life, Pendleton, South Carolina, July 26, 1866, MRS. FLORIDE CALHOUN, relief of the late Hon. John C. Calhoun, in the 75th year of her age.

In sleep Jesus, awaiting the trumpet's sound at the last great day, when those who, having finished their course in the confidence of a certain faith, and in the comfort of a reasonable, religious and holy hope, shall be received into everlasting habitations. By her removal, another link has been severed of the chain which united us with a free, happy and glorious Past. The wife of John C. Calhoun, Carolina's greatest statesman, and most honored son, it were better she should depart than longer live to witness the destruction which he so ably and earnestly endeavored to prevent.

Few who have occupied a like elevated position, have been so generally esteemed and beloved. By her many noble traits of character she had endeared herself to the community of which she had so long been an honored member; and her heart was the sympathy exhibited by her many friends during her painful and protracted sufferings; and now that she rests in peace, her memory will be cherished by them with peculiar respect and veneration.

WESTERN TRADE.—The most important event which has occurred in the history of our great river, since the war, is the system of up river towage. At one time it was believed that the Mississippi was the only possible outlet for the products of the West, and that the only means of conveyance were flats and steamboats. But charges by steamboats, which could only take a limited amount of freight were high, and flats which floated down the current of the river were a long time in making the trip. Northern enterprise corrected these evils by tapping the Great West with their railroads, and a large trade, which had hitherto found its way to our city, was directed to the markets of the East. Our Mississippi Valley Transportation Company have stepped forward to the rescue, and the trade of the West is now progressing rapidly in its old channels. In connection with this we notice the arrival of the towboat Bee with five barges, on the 10th inst., six days from St. Louis, with 2000 tons of freight. She left here on the 11th inst. for St. Louis, with a return cargo of 500 tons. The charges—20¢ per sack of corn, 40¢ per barrel for flour and 50¢ for pork—which are sometimes even lower—defy the competition of railroads, and produce is now being shipped to advantage by this route through our city, not only to the ports of Europe but also to our markets of the East.—[N. O. Price Current.]

CHILDREN ASLEEP AND AWAKE.—How wonderfully similar are all children to one another when asleep! The same rounded, half-formed features, the same gently-closed eye-lids, the same slightly parted mouth, are common alike to high and low, to good and bad, before passion or education has begun to draw those harder and more decided lines which sleep cannot obliterate, and which only pass away when once the first look of death is gone and dust returns to dust. No such lines mar or alter the face of a sleeping child, or give a clew to the daily history of the soul within. Look from young Seymour, the lord to young Dickson the shepherd boy. Look at the menacious and fierce-tempered Johnny, destined to break your heart and ruin you, lying with his arm round the neck of the gentle high-souled Georgy. They are all very near alike. But awake them; see how the soul, still on its guard, betrays the truth in eye, in mouth, even in gesture. Well was the wise Mrs. Chisholm accustomed to say the time to judge of a girl's character was when she was first awake. Cannot we conceive of these four ideal children, that they would betray something to a close observer as their consciousness of the real world returned to them? Would not the little nobleman have a calm look upon his face—look careless, because he had never known care? Would not some signs of weariness and dissatisfaction show themselves on the face of the shepherd boy, when he first found that his pleasant dreams of the cake and of the fine new clothes were unreal, but that the bleak, wild morning, the hard cold boot to be thrust on stockinged feet, and the poor dry bread, were most unmistakably real while Johnny will wake with a scowl and Georgy with a smile?

Origin of "Seeing the Elephant."

About thirty years since, at one of the theatres, a pageant was in rehearsal, in which it was necessary to have an elephant. No elephant was to be had. The "wild beasts" were all travelling, and the property man, manager and

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Agricultural Department.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.

Resolved, That the Board approve of the establishment of the paper "The INDUSTRIAL and COMMERCIAL GAZETTE," and recommend it to the patronage of the agriculturists and mechanics of the State.

L. J. BRADFORD, President.

[Signed]
JAS. G. MILLER, Secretary.

Kentucky Pomological and Horticultural Society.

By resolution, adopted at a late meeting of the Reporters, the "INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE" was adopted as the official organ of this Society.

The coming Fair at Bardstown is to be one of the most attractive of the season. Considerable competition is expected, particularly in the riding rings for the first day and the trotting rings for the fourth day. The premiums for horsemanship are as follows:

Best rider, over 16 years of age fine spurs worth \$25.

Second best, fine bridle worth \$10.

Best rider, under 16 years of age, fine Morgan saddle worth \$20.

Second best fine bridle worth \$10.

The spurs are being manufactured in New York, and will be of solid silver.

The premiums for Trotting Horses, (entrance \$10), are as follows:

Stallions, Geldings or Mares, three years old or under, to go one mile in harness against time, with catch weights, \$75.

Stallions, Geldings or Mares, four years old and under five, to go one mile in harness against time, according to rule, \$75.

Stallions, Geldings or Mares, five years old and over, to go one mile in harness against time, according to rule, \$75.

Each entry will be entitled to three trials.

The Fruit Growers' Society, at Rochester, N. Y., have decided that rich soil is unfavorable to the ripening of grapes, making a difference of one or two weeks: the Delaware, which requires rich soil, excepted. Poor soil is favorable to fruit, to early ripening, and to quality—if not too poor.

STOCK RAISING IN TEXAS.—The Galveston News says two stock-raisers from Nueces were there Wednesday, one of whom sold out part of his stock to the other for \$47,500 in gold down. They both settled in the same county, some ten or twelve years ago, when both alike were poor men. This information is given us by the lawyer who drew up the papers and saw the money paid, and who knows both parties. We know many in the West whose property, now valued at some \$70,000 has all been made by stock-raising and trading within the past twenty-five years.

CHOLERA AMONG THE FOWLS.—The Courier learns that the cholera, or some other disease, has been making sad havoc with the chickens, ducks and turkeys, in portions of the county some eight or ten miles below Louisville. Some farmers have scarcely a dozen left out of hundreds.

In every 100 pounds of cucumbers there are 97 pounds of water, leaving 2½ pounds of nutritious matter. In 100 pounds of cabbage 92½ pounds of water, 7½ pounds of nutritious matter. In 100 pounds of turnips, 95½ pounds of water, 4½ pounds of nutritious matter. In 100 pounds of melons, 97 pounds of water, 3 pounds of nutritious matter.

RAISE WHEAT FOR HOME USE.—when farmers are obliged to pay from \$10 to \$14 a barrel for flour, it should remind them that a few acres of wheat would form a convenient crop to have on hand: though grown largely for shipment it may not pay. These remarks are based upon the idea that it is economy as a general thing for tillers of the soil to grow so far as possible all articles needed for family consumption. Money saved is money earned, says Poor Richard. It will soon be time to be preparing for this crop. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

HORSE-CARTS, OR WAGONS?—Where the roads are smooth and level, and where but little field work is to be done, the horse-cart is endurable, if made light and handy. But as a general rule, they are the most cruel machines ever made for horse-flesh. For farm-work they must needs be made strong and heavy. The requisite harness weighs from forty to fifty pounds. When the cart moves on level ground it bears heavily on the horse's back; when on a descent it is still worse; if toiling up hill, it pulls upward on the belly; if one wheel falls into a rut it whirls the thills suddenly to one side, and tends to upset the horse, and at the best strains him. The unswiftness of a cart is seen in the fact that it is almost impossible to make a horse trot in one. Not so, however, with a four-wheeled wagon. We advise our readers not to invest in horse-carts without thinking the matter over carefully. There are many handy dumping wagons made now-a-days.

DISEASE AMONG THE COWS.—We learn that a number of cows have died recently in South Frankfort and the country adjoining from a disease which has made its appearance for the first time in this part of the State, and which is supposed to have been introduced by the herds of Texas cattle that have lately passed through to the blue-grass region. We trust that some friend will give us an intelligible report of the symptoms preceding and accompanying the disease. So far the fatal cases, we believe, are confined to cows grazing on the commons. Those in private inclusions do not seem to have been infected.—[Yeoman.]

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

Mutton the Meat for Farmers.

Messrs. Henry & Harris, of the Ingoldsby (C. W.) cheese factory, just made a monster cheese, which will be at the Provincial Exhibition at Toronto next month. It measures eight inches in breadth, and three feet in thickness; the milk used weighed 35 tons, and was furnished by 800 cows; the cheese itself weighs three and a half tons. A house 16 by 18 feet has been built for this cheese, and is so made that the cheese may be turned in three and a half minutes.

Two monster steers raised in Washtenaw County, Mich., and recently exhibited in the West are to be sent to the Paris Exhibition. They are claimed to weigh considerably over 6,000 pounds.

There is great activity in the hog trade in Indiana, occasioned by the prospect of an unusually good corn crop.

One of the monster farms of modern times is that of Gen. Urquiza, of Buenos Ayres. It is composed of an unbroken body of 900 square miles, over which countless thousands of horses, cattle and sheep are grazing.

Much damage was done to farm crops and other vegetation by a recent hail storm at Port Chester, N. Y. Hail stones fell weighing two ounces.

Several head of "Essex" swine have been purchased in Massachusetts, by Hon. Sanford Howard for the Michigan Agricultural College farm.

A Maryland farmer weighed a Shropshire lamb just three months old and found the weight to be 72 pounds.

Sorghum, like corn, may be seriously injured by ploughing or cultivating it late in the season. The roots extend to a considerable distance, and deep cultivation often cuts off large numbers of them, sometimes almost ruining the stalks.

County and district agricultural societies are being organized in many parts of the Southern States.

A Mississippi farmer says very many horses and mules and some cows have died in his region from a singular disease, which often causes death in a few hours.

American farmers are far in advance of the English in devices for doing the work in the hay field easily and rapidly; the English have no horse forks for unloading the hay, and use carts, drawn by one horse and carrying about 1,500 pounds, more frequently than wagons. Most of the hay is put up in ricks instead of hay barns.

A Canadian farmer thinks he increased his crop of barley, wheat and oats fully one third by sowing salt at the rate of 150 pounds to the acre. Twice the amount he believes would have been better.

A half Galloway bull calf in Canada weighed 434 pounds when four months old, having increased 122 pounds in one month,—so says the owner, who also says that the calf was only fed on skimmed milk and Indian meal after it was thirteen days old.

Ross Winans has purchased and brought to his farm near Baltimore, Md., 81 thoroughbred Durham heifers, selected from the herds of some of the best breeders in Kentucky.

The Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society says that two farmers near Fultonham, Ohio, have a patented process of making sugar from Imphee by which they have made 5,000 pounds of good sugar in the last year. He knows from personal observation that the sugar is equal to the best New Orleans.

In the scoured wool test before the Illinois Agricultural Society, the average weight of 16 fleeces, 10 bucks and 6 ewes was 15½ lbs.; after cleansing, 5 lbs. 2oz.; showing a shrinkage of very nearly two-thirds.

Samule Whalley, Esq., of Charlotte, N.C., recently sheared from a five-year-old Awdow buck, twenty seven pounds of wool, of one year and six days growth. This buck has produced the following weights of fleeces for the last three years, viz., 26 lbs., 25 lbs., and 27 lbs.

Mr. Luke Baker, of Putney, Vt., has a cow from which he sold, from the first of May last year to the first of May this year, over \$200 worth of butter, besides using what milk was wanted for the family during the same time.

The celebrated short-horned ox, Gen. Grant, was nine years old in May last. His heaviest recorded weight was 3,602 pounds. While on exhibition at various sanitary fairs, his earnings were nearly \$10,000. He was several times sold for 1,000. His present owner, Mr. Pierce, of Boston, Mass., has entered him for the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Peter Criner, while driving a reaper in Alhambra, Ill., fell from the horse he was riding, when the reaper gathered him in its awful embrace cutting him to pieces.

The eggs of Japanese peacocks are worth five francs apiece in Paris.

It is said that in 1866 there were 568,500 tons of beet sugar produced in the United States and Canada.

How to Farm Badly.

Notwithstanding the very common practice of bad farming we are quite sure that the principles of the practice are not sufficiently understood, we therefore venture to state very briefly a few of the most prominent.

1. Invest all your money in land and go in debt for more.

2. Borrow money to stock your farm.

3. Buy cheap stock, old horses, mares, blind mules, and poor cattle, all of scrub stock.

4. Ditto with farm implements and fencing. Anything will do so you can get along.

5. It is waste time and money to build new stables. Your daddy used the old ones and you are no better than he was.

6. Don't beat at the trouble of having your plows or hoes when you are through working. If left in the fields they will be handy when wanted in the Spring.

7. Don't waste money in sending your children to school.

8. Never allow a newspaper to come into your house.

9. Beware of all new notions or machinery.

10. Do everything just as daddy did. These rules if followed closely will invariably result in bad farming, and prove you to be what your daddy was, a curse to the land you live on.

SUPERB KENTUCKY CATTLE—IMPROVING MARYLAND STOCK.—In times past cattle-raisers of Maryland have done much to introduce superior and improved breeds of cattle in the State. Some public-spirited farmers have become quite eminent in this regard. More recently Ross Williams, Esq., has entered the lists, and is now using his large means to the same end. He has within the last few days received from Kentucky fifty-one head, in addition to thirty that previously came to hand, of Durham heifers, all with calf. These cattle were recently selected by Mr. Wm. Warden, of Lexington, one of the most noted cattle-raisers in Kentucky, and were raised by him and Mr. B. F. Vanmeter, of the same State. They are all unusually large, and for beauty of form and compactness of build are perhaps equal, if not superior, to any lot of the same number of cattle east of the Alleghenies. They are now at the home farm, about a mile and a quarter from the city, on the old Washington road, and are well worthy an inspection by the curious in such matters. In the course of a few days they will be taken to Mr. Winan's hay-farm, seven miles out on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The object of Mr. W. is to improve the breed of cattle throughout the State, and for this purpose he designs using his celebrated thorough-bred bull Lucifer, said to be the finest animal of the kind now living. It is worthy of mention, by the way, that the hay-farm of Mr. W. above-mentioned was a few years ago, for the most part, a large and arid waste of worn-out land which he has taken up and improved, having it fully set in grass, with neat plank fencing, numerous new hay barns, etc.

Let every farmer keep sheep. They are the most profitable stock on a farm.

The hog's back only yields bristles, while the sheep's yield downy wool. All that you feed to the hogs is gone, unless you kill it, while the sheep will pay for its keeping with its fleece yearly.

The hog is a filthy voracious animal—the sheep gentle as a dove and neat and cleanly.

[Gen. Farmer.]

It is also the most convenient meat to have on hand. In the warmest weather a farmer can take care of one sheep after being killed, without letting it spoil.—With beef this is not so easy.

One hand can kill and dress a sheep in one hour. It takes but little time or trouble to kill a sheep, not near as much as to kill and dress a hog or a beef. On account of convenience and economy, we say keep sheep and live upon mutton.

We have said nothing about its being the healthiest food. This is admitted.

It needs no arguments or facts to prove it.

It is true that pork is the chief meat of farmers. It is the unhealthiest of all, whether fresh or saturated with salt to preserve it sound.

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Original Contributions.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
"CHARLES DICKENS."

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I feel myself very much flattered, indeed, that my cursory article on Dickens' works in a former issue of your paper has met with a response. I was scarcely satisfied with my production, myself, when I read it in print, I had fallen so far short of doing the subject justice.

As G. W. G. has responded in such a gentlemanly and courteous manner, it gives me pleasure to measure lances with him, and if, in dissecting his arguments, my scalpel should appear a little rough, my apology is, it is in rough hands, and no offence is intended.

The writer seems to me to have fallen into erroneous ideas in regard to myself and my meaning. As for being a "blind worshiper of Dickens," I must beg leave to differ, for I am not in condition to worship any thing or person *blindly*; and would beg leave to state that I worship one Supreme Being, and that but very imperfectly. You accuse me of trying to conceal my overweening partiality for Dickens by administering to him a mild rebuke for his severe strictures on the customs and manners of the American people. Now, I have yet pronounced those strictures *unjust*. Read them again, my friend, and then tell me if there is much injustice in any part or portion thereof! It was not the subject matter at which I felt inclined to scold; it was the author, he being a foreigner. Upon the self-same principle that no parent desires to have his children chastised by another, I object to Dickens or any one else administering the lash of correction to our manifold national and individual inacuracies.

You say that I have misrepresented your position in regard to Macauley and Carlyle. If I have done so it was unintentional, I assure you. You say that Macauley would have written thus and so had he written at all; and that Carlyle, had he written, would have taken opposite grounds from his Lordship. You also say that you are not aware that either have expressed any opinion on the subject. I am informed by Englishmen that there has been scarcely a work of Dickens issued from the press, but what has been severely criticised by Macauley; and that now and then Carlyle would take up the cudgels in their favor. So your conjectures qualified by the contingency was correct.

In speaking of Byron in juxtaposition with Dickens, you say "Of course there can be no comparison instituted between these two great authors." I agree with you fully in this, but not in the light in which you would wish to convey it. It is true that his favorite author has written no little on political and social evils, but he has in every sense failed to propose any remedy. He has, however, made some good and amusing hits in his efforts to attract attention to them by growling and railing, ridiculing and condemning. The *mass* of readers in this country look upon the learned *dissertations* of Dickens on Public Schools, the Work and Alms Houses, Ecclesiastical Courts, Chancery Practice, the Poor Laws, etc., of the English people as being the principal instrument in bringing about a reform in these institutions.

"Look," they exclaim, "what the expurgation of the horrors of Fleet Prison in Pickwick brought about. An immediate alteration of 'the Insolvent Laws.'" See what the appearance of Oliver Twist did towards branding with eternal infamy the 'Work House Regulations.' Instituting a system as just and humane as the former was cruel and barbarous." Little thinking that these books were written after these changes were established, and that they were brought about by lawyers and statesmen who may not have directed attention to these social and political evils as forcibly as Charles Dickens, knew at least how to take into consideration the best means of relieving them."

Now, I would ask G. W. G., in the name of all that is pious and religious, why did Dickens consume his time in writing those *dissertations* upon abuses and errors which you say no longer exist? Well, I am enlightened, and so is the *mass* of American readers. But I cannot help thinking that you are o'er cruel thus to enlighten us; for, you know, "Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Now, not only my humble self, and the *mass* of American readers, but the entire population of old Albion, seem to have been reposing in the same blissful ignorance.

Whilst the other buckles on his armor for the battle of life, seeking to do good to and for others; not living to gratify self alone, nor living alone to nurture, pamper and gratify whatever partakes of the brute in human nature. He puts his shoulder, as it were, to the wheel of social reform, and if he does get soiled, (as my friend says is the case with Dickens,) he only strives the harder in his noble work.

I deem Lord Byron's works—taking them all in all—as not many degrees above the mediocre. Now I am fully aware that I am giving utterance to literary high treason, but I cannot avoid these convictions. It is true that you find now a gem of wit, and again a most sublime passage; then there is a passage of deep and touching pathos, followed in its turn by sarcasm the most cutting. But all these are so covered up and concealed by twaddle and verbiage that the reader gets literally (if not literally) hungry before they are reached. Take, for instance Don Juan. If any good judge will not say that it is the most perfect doggerel that ever found its way into a country newspaper, I will acknowledge myself mistaken. It is thus until you get in towards the centre of the poem, when you, (without any forewarning, and without its having any apparent connection whatever with its surroundings,) come across a sweet oasis in this desert of thought. It commences thus—

"I'st to hear the watch-dog's honest bark,
Bye deep-mouthed, as we draw near home?" &c.

It continues thus for two or three verses and then drops suddenly into singing doggerel again; and the searcher after literary treasures will have to travel over many a weary page ere he finds even a most inferior gem in that direction. Yet this book is a great favorite with some—but there is no accounting for tastes. I have always felt that had Lord Byron been born as poor and obscure as Shakespeare his works would never have gone through its second edition in *prudish* America. That prefix of Lord has its weight even in republican America, and simple John Babbington Macauley, Esq., knew it well, and with his pen he tickled the aristocracy, and through them the crown until he was dubbed My Lord.

There is another great and powerful writer which I should like, briefly, to compare with my "favorite," and that is Eugene Sue.—I will, for the want of space, simply compare one work from each and scan the different effect the reading of them has upon the mind—I chose "The Mysteries of Paris," and "The Old Curiosity Shop."

The reader of the *Mysteries of Paris* becomes interested on perusing the first chapter and the interest increases as you read until you feel an excitement akin to that felt upon witnessing a well written well enacted tragedy upon the stage. If flat-irons are rough, rub them with fine salt, and it will make them smooth. If you are buying a carpet for durability, choose small figures.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them from creaking.

Scotch snuff put in holes where cricket's run will destroy them.

Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove and prevent smoke from escaping.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
THOS. Q. WILLSON.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been prevented by indisposition from continuing a correction of the biography by "A member of the Louisville Bar," of the late Thos. Q. Willson. I wish I had the pen of a ready writer, that I might do the subject full justice, and I wish I may not find in this, a repetition of the mistakes in the first part. You will see the words "business alone," should read "himself alone," and again "attained" should be "retained." To a writer fully conscious of his imperfections, these things are discouraging. But to the subject:

Thos. Q. Willson moved to the city of Louisville, I think, in 1831, formed a partnership with James Guthrie, which, if I am not mistaken, lasted not more than one year. By which time Mr. W. was recognized, by all men familiar with the Louisville Bar, as first in talent, second to none in that knowledge which can alone insure success.

Accident or a combination of fortunate circumstances, might give a lawyer position, but I have never yet seen the man whose fame was not short-lived, who depended on a chance and fortunate accident, to make him distinguished and successful as a lawyer. It is a game in which, a man must "show his hand;" before a Judge and jury of sensible men, there is no dodging. Without proper and thorough study, the disappointed aspirant finds himself without clients, commiserated by the lawyer and ridiculed by the idler for his presumption.

But the law students of the present day have learned a valuable lesson, for which many of them, doubtless, will be very thankful. Throw away Blackstone—it is a waste of time; don't study law, or anything else; it is all humbug.—Heed what "A Member of the Louisville Bar" tells you. Let your "capital stock in the practice" be "the glorious uncertainty of the law;" rely upon "chance and fortunate accident," believe that one cause is just as good as another, and *his* assurance for it, you can reach the top round of the ladder at a bound. Don't stop to think of the old fogy, your fathers. What if they did study hard and still keep it up; times have changed; old people, you know, are slow to abandon old habits; do you take this new road to fame; you will soon astonish your "most sanguine friends." This is emphatically the discovery of the age. New England labor saving machines are not to be compared to it. The writer, to his own satisfaction at least, proves its value; he gives his readers an instance in the life of a man without education in early youth, who never read a book, never studied his profession, never prepared a case, a man in fact, who never had been known to read anything but a political paper, yet was lawyer distinguished for talent, brilliant wit, and sound practical common sense; whose life as a lawyer was a continued success, and that at a bar where he contended with and triumphed over "the old men of renown," who had for years astonished the citizens with their learning and eloquence. This is simply absurd, it can never benefit any one, and may injure some. Those who may still be living, that witnessed the success of Thos. Q. Willson in the profession of his choice, to which he devoted himself with untiring energy, know what to attribute that success, and would doubt the sanity of any man, who could say that, for twelve years, Mr. Willson kept his position as the most talented and successful member of the Louisville Bar by "accident and a series of fortunate circumstances." That he rose to an enviable position, is true; it is not the less true, that his thorough knowledge of the law made that position perfectly natural and easy; he was equal to any emergency that might arise; was never at a loss for authority to support his position; so remarkable was his memory, that when he had once thoroughly mastered a book of law, he never had to search that book again for the law he wanted; hence he was rarely seen turning over books or hunting authorities or precedents in his practice.

Mr. Willson was truly a very remarkable man, fully conscious of his great powers of mind, yet without vanity; his manner was quiet, modest, unassuming, with an utter forgetfulness of self astonishing to all who knew him. He never spoke of himself, never vaunted his success, in fact did not seem to think of them at all, but kept the even tenor of his way, undisturbed by the congratulations of his friends, and he had many, or the malice of his enemies, and there were some petty minds who hated him for his success; there are living at this day, men who never forgave his superiority, his ability to lead and control all who came within the sphere of his influence; men to whom money had given power, and they hated the man because he would not worship the god of their idolatry. But with Mr. Willson dollars and cents were never added to balance when he weighed the character of his fellow-man. The nabob and his gold received no more of his homage than the nobody and his hog; all things else being equal, it was rarely the case, that he did not treat with more marked courtesy the poor man. I never knew any man who made his client's cause so entirely his own; his temperament was ardent and hopeful, with a tenderness of heart, which, separated from other many characteristics of head and heart, would have been thought effeminate, he could never listen unmoved by sympathy for the sufferer to a tale of suffering and wrong. When he undertook a cause, he soon thought this was the best side of the case, nor would he continue it long until his sympathies were so much enlisted, he would become fully persuaded that his client was persecuted and more sinned against than sinning. He always went into the court confident of success, because he thought himself in the right, his interest was the same, and his defense as earnest and zealous for the man without a dollar to fee a lawyer as for the man who could give all his lawyer chose to demand. And this is the key to Mr. W.'s control of juries. They saw he was not saying only just what he was paid for, but in deep, heart-felt earnestness telling them what he believed.—This, more than his eloquence, or logical reasoning, or his musical, persuasive voice, carried a jury with him, and convinced them he was always right. Then he was always in the defense, no amount of money could tempt him to prosecute

a man, no matter what his crime. He never accepted a fee for defending the rights of the widow and orphan, and quite as often in his practice gave money to his clients as he received it. Mr. Willson made an immense amount of money at the Bar, yet he never accumulated a fortune. First, because he never cared for riches, had no more idea of money saving, for the pleasure of having money, than a child; never kept a dollar in his purse if there was any one within his reach that needed it. His family were generously supplied, and had every wish gratified; his own wants were few and last thought of. There was not a house in the city where so many poor were daily fed and clothed; no man, woman or child appealed to him in vain. His family knowing this, freely gave of their abundance to the needy.

VERITAS.

[CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.]

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
Statistics of Kentucky.

CALDWELL COUNTY.

PRINCETON, Aug. 15th.
Towns.—Princeton, (incorporated),
Freedom, Farmersville.
Post Offices.—Walnut grove, Pollard's
Tanyard.

Lawyers.—W. H. Calvert, D. Pepper,
S. Marble, C. T. Gray, J. R. Hewlett,
J. N. Turner, R. L. Wilson, F. W. Darby,
P. H. Darby, C. D. Bradley.
Dentist.—H. G. Hooser.

Physicians.—T. L. McNary, J. A.
Carr, W. D. Martin, A. R. Rowland,
R. H. J. Davidge, P. B. McGoodwin, J.
H. Calvert, T. B. Johnson, J. A. King,
J. D. Mott, W. S. Johnson, James Kirkpatrick,
C. Stevens, F. C. Myers.

Merchants.—A. C. Mayes & Co., J. H.
& S. Garrett, W. P. Henry, Gray,
Dawson & Co., Wm. Cash, Thompson & Baker,
Hunter & Crenshaw, Brooks & Johnson,
Byrd & Wyatt.

Pastors.—James Hawthorn, W. C.
McGehee, Wm. Childers, Milton Bird,
A. Ross, Wm. Greyston.

Colleges, &c.—Princeton, T. M. Ballantine,
President. Princeton Female Academy, Wm. Childers, Principal,
Bethlehem Academy, W. C. McGehee,
Principal. Aggregate number of pupils
at school, eight hundred.

Population of county fifty-five hundred.
Population of Princeton twelve hundred.

Battle of Princeton, June 5th, 1864.
Battle Cross Roads, September, 1864.
Federal arms victorious. Also in December, 1864, our county was again visited by the Confederate forces, and desolation marked their line of march; burning Court-houses and other buildings which were occupied, or had been used as barracks, encampments, &c.

The rebuilding of the Court-house and Clerks' offices are under rapid progress.

J. C. B.

[For the Industrial and Commercial Gazette.
Statistics of Kentucky.

LYON COUNTY.

EDDYVILLE, Aug. 23d.
Eddyville has the only Post-office in the county.

Lawyers.—Daniel B. Cassidy, Frederick H. Skinner, John Stacker, Finis A. Wilson, Thos. J. Watkins, and Russel W. Wake.

Physicians.—Geo. M. Huggans, Wm. Pinner, Alfred H. Champion, and Clark S. Bronson.

Mercantile Firms.—James Lester & Co., R. L. Cobb & Sons, N. T. Braswell, Leech Henry, A. Hunter & Co., Joseph Lehn, Gatewood & Lewis, Samuel D. Lester, James O'Hara, James N. Holloway.

R. T. Reid, Pastor of Church, (but one church in town.)

Eddyville Institute, under control of Winfrey E. Wilcox, (Principal).—About 30 pupils.

Saratoga, five miles from Eddyville, on the road leading to Princeton, Ky., is a small place, with one tavern, a nice church, and fine spring of good and never-failing water; but three or four families living there.

Parkersville, a new place, South-east from Eddyville, 10 miles. One physician, R. B. McNary. Merchants, Early & Rice, (J. M. Early and N. N. Rice). No Post-office.

Supposed present population of this (Lyon) county, is about 2,850. Eddyville, the only incorporated town in the county is situated on the North bank of the Cumberland river, about 45 miles by river, and 22 by land from its mouth. It contains about 474 inhabitants. The houses are built mostly of brick, and the streets narrow. Within the corporation there are two large and never-failing springs, whose waters, as they flow from the bluff and bank of the river are singularly clear, and affords a fine drink as any in the State. The town stands at the foot and in the valley between two tall and romantic hills that make down to the river.

About September, 1864, at night, and while the citizens were thick upon the streets, the Confederates and Federals met unawares, when the firing quickly commenced, which lasted but a few seconds, the Confederates running and firing back and the Federals pursuing and firing as they went. None of the Confederates on either side received any injury, but R. R. O'Hara, an old and respectable citizen received a wound from a bullet, which produced death in a few minutes. The loss of this worthy man was deeply deplored.

At daylight on 13th Oct. 1864, the Confederates, 75 or 100, under Gen. Lyon, attacked the Federals under Capt. Hiatt, who was fortified in the Court-house, when after a few rounds, during which one Confederate named Drain was shot and spoke about an hour, a tall man, who had been to the next morning at the bar's shop. He remarked to me, "Jack, I am going to tell you something when we meet, still fresh in my memory. In the summer of 1837, I was witness in the case of the Commonwealth against P. G. O'Hara, then a lawyer in the firm of O'Hara & McLaughlin in Louisville. The court was held in the Green street Baptist Church. The Commonwealth was represented by Frank Johnson, Charles M. Thruston and Pierce Butler; the defense was conducted by T. Q. Willson and myself. The trial lasted about two weeks, and during the whole of that protracted trial T. Q. Willson was never absent from his post. And the skill and science displayed by the counsel on each side of the cause was applauded by all present who professed to know of the case, and who were lawyers. Among them I remember John Brown, who was a spectator during the whole trial. The trial resulted in a verdict of acquittal. The following year, 1838, the same parties brought suit for the recovery of the negroes, against D. C., for which they had formerly indicted. The case was tried in the Circuit Court of Kentucky, and T. Q. Willson conducted his argument in the evening and spoke about an hour, a tall man, who had journeyed to the next morning at the bar's shop. He remarked to me, "Jack, I am going to tell you something when we meet, still fresh in my memory. In the summer of 1837, I was witness in the case of the Commonwealth against P. G. O'Hara, then a lawyer in the firm of O'Hara & McLaughlin in Louisville. The court was held in the Green street Baptist Church. The Commonwealth was represented by Frank Johnson, Charles M. Thruston and Pierce Butler; the defense was conducted by T. Q. Willson and myself. The trial lasted about two weeks, and during the whole of that protracted trial T. Q. Willson was never absent from his post. And the skill and science displayed by the counsel on each side of the cause was applauded by all present who professed to know of the case, and who were lawyers. Among them I remember John Brown, who was a spectator during the whole trial. The trial resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

T. Q. Willson was an ardent supporter of the Jackson party; he was equally ardent in all he undertook. After the veto of the Bank in 1832, he was the acknowledged leader of the Anti-Bank or Veto party in Louisville, then particularly supported by such as I don't know the present day—*all my interests* with him. *I never saw him at a public drinking bar, nor did I ever hear it intimated that he indulged in gaming.* If such facts ever existed, I think after the lapse of a quarter of a century, the writer of the article in question, would have displayed more of generosity and goodness of heart, by not writing anything about them.

Speculatively, JACK —

My readers will see that I am not alone in the view I have taken of the article by "A member of the Louisville Bar." He has totally, I will not say wilfully misrepresented, but misap-

peared the character of the man whose biography he has attempted to write, and thereby unwittingly, I am willing to believe, done great injustice to his memory, and needlessly pained the hearts of those by whom his memory is cherished and honored, and to whose hearts and homes the name of Thos. Q. Wilson will ever be an "open Sesame."

1854, of a part of Caldwell county. The first County Court ever held for this county, was held in R. L. Cobb's large brick building in Eddyville, on the 24th day of April, 1854, Samuel P. L. Marshall Judge, and Marcus M. Tyler, (now deceased) Clerk, Charles F. Jenkins, Sheriff, and John Long, Jailer. And the first Circuit Court ever held in this county was held at same place on the 29th day of April, 1854. Hon. H. J. Tandy, Judge, and W. H. Kilgore, Clerk. Shadrack Holder and a negro man, named Jerry, are, perhaps, two of the oldest persons in the county. Holder, it is said, has arrived at the age of ninety, and Jerry says that he was born in the first year of the old revolutionary war, in old "Ferginny."

W. Machen, of this county, (a good lawyer, but not practising now,) was a member of the Convention that formed our present Constitution of this State, has been elected several times to the Lower House of the Legislature of this State and once to the Senate.

There have been two men hung for felony in the county, since it was a county—Cain Miller for killing a man named Castleberry, and Hiram Bird for killing his own brother, Robert Bird.

J. W. C.

Hats and Caps.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE. We have this

Industrial & Commercial Gazette

H. M. McCARTY,
J. HAL TURNER, } EDITORS.
Occasionally assisted in the various departments by the following gentlemen:
GEO. W. MORSE—Department of Manufactures.
ARTHUR PETER—Department of Manufactures.
Prof. J. LAWRENCE SMITH—Mining, Oil, and Applied Sciences.
ISAAC SHELBY TODD—Department of Agriculture.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY WEEKLY IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, KY:

SATURDAY, - SEPTEMBER 1, 1866.

Our attention has been called to the fact that communications have found their way into our paper which were of a semi-political character. We endeavor to guard against any tendency on the part of this paper toward partizanism, but may have been in some instances less watchful than the occasion demanded. Hereafter we shall scrutinize communications more closely. It is true there are questions which are commercial and industrial, as well as political—such for instance as the tariff, revenue laws, President Johnson's reconstruction policy, &c., which concern the country at large, and the West and South more directly, and which it is not improper for even the commercial and agricultural editor calmly to discuss; but all strictly partizan questions should be left to the partizan press. This is our decided conviction, upon which we intend to act, and correspondents will please bear this fact in mind for the future.

Northern Education.

The Richmond Whig, in introducing to the attention of the public a series of Southern school books, prepared by the Professor of the University of Virginia, indulges in some remarks entirely pertinent at this time. A population of ten or twelve millions, owning and occupying fourteen or fifteen great States, should not be unfelt in the literature of the country. There is no adequate reason why we should look to the Northern people for our literature—none why the first lessons taught our children should be learned from the educational books of Northern writers. Still less is there either reason or propriety in this, when we consider the fact that many of these school-books are made the vehicles for the propagation of Northern ideas in politics, religion and morals—when also all historical events are narrated, considered and illustrated under sectional inspirations and biases, and when the South is uniformly dealt with as inferior and subordinate in its geographical, political and social relations to the North.

"The great Republic of letters" still exists. If Southern people cannot enter congress they can write books. There may be, and doubtless are, good, true and useful educational works from the pens of Northern writers—books not calculated for latitudes or sections, and not designed to do injustice to the South, but suspicion attaches to them all in these days of radicalism, when Northern preachers, teachers, lecturers, and writers are generally infected with the prevailing distemper.

The new works are now in the press of Richardson & Co., New York. One is a French Grammar, by Professor M. Schelle De Vere; "Outlines of Latin Grammar," and "A progressive Latin Reader," by Professor Gildersleeve, and a series of mathematical text books, by Charles S. Venable. All three gentlemen are now Professors in the University of Virginia.

Fourth Street.

A marked change is apparent on Fourth street to what a few years ago characterized the business houses in that locality. The exterior as well as interior arrangements of many of them have been modernized to the highest degree of art and finish. Old and dilapidated buildings have been renovated and improved to such an extent that a stranger will scarcely be able to recognize this old locality; these great changes have caused Fourth street to be the leading as well as the fashionable thoroughfare of our city. The adornment of some of the principal business houses there located is so extended and on such a scale of beauty and magnificence as is well calculated to make it the grandest boulevard of our city, and we are not surprised, therefore, to witness every bright and genial day the promenades on each side of the elegant thoroughfare thronged by the gay, the beautiful and elite of our city.

Fourth street may now be considered the most fashionable, as it is the most beautiful, business street of our city, rivaling the gayest Parisian boulevards.

Among the attractive and elegantly fitted up stores which particularly attract attention, are the far-famed "New York Store," the new retail establishment of Crumbaugh, Anderson & Hamilton, Clarke & Madden's book and stationery house, Gay's "China Palace," and various others which we cannot call to mind, but which we shall notice in detail in a future article.

The corn is now made, and the yield will be tremendous. We may not have cheap bread through our wheat crop, but we may hope for it through our abundant supply of Indian corn. It is well stated, that with us corn means not only bread and meal capable of preparation in a hundred excellent ways, but it means bacon and beef, poultry and eggs, mutton and lamb, milk and butter, fleeces and hides, lard and tallow, and many other things that are indispensable in ordinary consumption.

From our exchanges, in every direction we have the most flattering accounts of the large yield of corn, and of its excellent quality.

Cotton in Mississippi.

The Cotton Growing Convention recently held at Jackson, Miss., report that in the counties of Hinds, Madison, Carroll, Claiborne and Scott, they have received reports of only 323 planters who in 1860 employed 7,624 hands, cultivating 84,311 acres in cotton and raising 46,631 bales. These planters, the present year, employs 3,495 hands and have planted 32,22 acres in cotton. The Clarion says it is to be the public very little idea of the extent the Association are so meager as to give regretted that the statistics collected by or condition of the present crop. What the public want is facts from which they can draw their own conclusions. The plan of the Association was excellent, but the people failed to take sufficient interest in it to furnish the required information. The whole amount of reports from the six counties mentioned does not include an area equal to one half of Hinds county, and perhaps not one-thirtieth of the cotton of the State.

NELSON COUNTY FAIR.—The next exhibition of the Nelson County Agricultural Association will be held near Bardstown on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st days of September. This association is composed of gentlemen of worth, wealth and enterprise, who will spare neither pains nor money to make the exhibition a complete success. They offer very liberal premiums.

We are pleased to learn that all things promise well for the Fair. A very large attendance is expected. The lovers of fine stock will doubtless be amply repaid. And then there will be such a flow of warm social feeling!

Preparations have been made to accommodate all who may attend, and we know that the praise of Nelson hospitality will be on every lip.

The Fall Opening.

The inactivity which characterized the months of June and July and the early part of the present month is being succeeded by a more active movement "all along the line." Numerous buyers are here from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, who have never bought in this market before, and others who are here for the first time since the war. Though generally requiring time, they are buying much more largely than the average bills purchased by the Kentucky and Tennessee trade, and will swell the aggregate sales considerably beyond last year's figures.

Middle Tennessee, North Alabama, and North Georgia, are again suffering terribly from the drought, and will disappoint the more sanguine calculations based upon their trade this fall, while Kentucky and West Tennessee will, from present appearances, meet the most hopeful views predicated upon them.

Altogether the prospect for a considerable increase over last year's business is good, and had it not been for the drought in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, we should have had the pleasure of recording the most prosperous year in the history of the jobbing trade of the city, by at least one hundred per cent.

At this moment, when the laying down of the electric cable between England and America has been brought to a successful termination, the following statistics concerning the depth of water in the various seas will prove interesting. The seas have in general no great depth in the neighborhood of the Continents, for instance, the Baltic between the coast of Germany and Sweden is only 120 feet, and the Adriatic between Venice and Trieste, 130.

The greatest depth of the English Channel between England and France does not exceed 300 feet, whilst on the south-west coast of Ireland it measures no more than 2,000 feet. The seas in the south of Europe are much deeper than those in the interior. In the middle of the Straits of Gibraltar the greatest depth is about 1,000 feet, but a little further to the east the depth is that of 3,000 feet. The Mediterranean, near the Coast of Spain, has about 6,000.

At 250 miles south of Nantucket the bottom can not be found after 7,800 feet depth of sounding.

The South Seas are the deepest; to the west of the Cape of Good Hope the soundings give 16,000 feet, and to the west of St. Helena, 27,000 feet.

Dr Young estimates the mean depth of the Pacific at about 20,000 feet, and that of the Atlantic about 25,000.

FAIRS FOR 1866.

STATE AND DISTRICT.
Illinois Implement Trial—Mattoon, Sept. 4, 5, 6.
Vermont—Brattleboro, Sept. 4, 5, 6.
New England—W. Hartford, Sept. 4, 5, 6.
American Entomological Society—St. Louis, Sept. 4, 5, 6.
California—Sacramento, Sept. 10, 11, 12.
Central Iowa—Des Moines, Sept. 11, 12.
New York—Saratoga Springs, Sept. 11, 12.
Wis. Agt. and Mech. Asst.—Milwaukee, Sept. 11, 12.
Michigan—Michigan City, Sept. 11, 12.
Iowa—Burlington, Sept. 18, 19.
New Hampshire—Nashua, Sept. 19, 20.
Upper Canada—Toronto, Sept. 21, 22.
Ohio—Dayton, Sept. 21, 22.
Pennsylvania—Erie, Sept. 25, 26.
Wisconsin—Jamesville, Sept. 25, 26.
St. Louis—Indianapolis, Oct. 1, 2.
Kentucky—Paducah, Oct. 1, 2.
Kansas—Lawrence, Oct. 2, 3.
National Horse Fair—Kalamazoo, Oct. 2, 3.
Missouri—St. Louis, Oct. 2, 3.
Minnesota—Rochester, Oct. 3, 4.
Oregon—New Salem, Oct. 17, 20.
Louisiana—New Orleans, Oct. 20, 21.

COUNTY FAIRS IN KENTUCKY.

Bourbon—Paris, Sept. 4, 5, 6.
Franklin—Kentucky—Danville, Sept. 4, 5, 6.
Metcalfe—Paducah, Sept. 11, 12.
Barren—Glasgow, Sept. 11, 12.
Warren—Bowlinggreen, Sept. 18, 19.
Harrison—Vincennes, Sept. 18, 19.
Woodford—Versailles, Sept. 18, 19.
Davies—Owensboro, Sept. 7, 10.
Fayette—Lexington, Sept. 9, 12.
Washington—Springfield, Oct. 2, 3.

LOUISVILLE THEATRE.—This establishment re-opens to-night, under the management of that popular gentleman and intelligent theatrical director, F. L. Keller, with a new stock company, and various new attractions.

The energy and liberality displayed by the management will be duly appreciated by our business community.

Preparations for Trade.

Already our merchants are beginning to receive their fall supplies, and are actively preparing for the coming campaign. The general impression prevails that Louisville will be able to accommodate the large trade from the West and South, and to furnish all the staple articles, in dry goods, as well as fancy goods, hats, caps, shoes, hardware and millinery goods, at prices that will secure the trade to this point. Our merchants have determined, however small their margin of profits, to accommodate the trade.

With this spirit, and the abundant capital of our merchants and manufacturers, there is, as the Democrat truly remarks, no good reason the Southern trade should go beyond our city.

The Knob Creek Petroleum Company will resume operations next week at their old well in Perry township, Harrison county, Indiana.

New Advertisements.

Business Notices.

HAYNES, NEEL & CO.

In our walk through the city yesterday, we stepped into the large and elegant Wholesale Notion and Fancy Goods House of Messrs. Haynes, Neel & Co., 241 Main street. They have now in store, and for sale, a very large assortment of goods in their line. Their fall stock is now complete in every particular, embracing everything usually kept in a Wholesale Notion and Fancy Goods House. Their goods have been selected with great care, in the Eastern market, and they are satisfied that they can meet the wants of all country merchants who will favor them with a call. They have just received a large assortment of Ward's celebrated paper collars, which they offer to the trade at Manufacturer's prices.

We are requested to call the attention of tanners and capitalists to the sale of the Marietta Steam Tannery at auction, which will be found in to-day's paper.

ANDERSON, McCAMPBELL & CO.—This establishment, one of the largest wholesale concerns in the Western country, is now receiving an immense stock of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing a great variety and complete assortment. The assortment of cloths and cassimeres is exceedingly attractive, and very large, as is also their stock of prints and every other species of dry and fancy goods, not the least among which is an immense quantity of white goods, such as laces, embroideries, &c. In addition to the large assortments of the various kinds of goods we have mentioned, they have upon their shelves and counters an endless and infinite variety and number of articles which are classed under the head of notions. We know of few houses more completely stocked with attractive and desirable goods.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—Since the change in proprietors, this hotel is gaining favor with the traveling public. It has been renovated, repaired and painted throughout, and is now one of the neatest, cleanest, and best kept houses in the city.

The Knob Creek Petroleum Company will resume operations next week at their old well in Perry township, Harrison county, Indiana.

DRY GOODS!

We are prepared to offer the trade a full and complete stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS!

OUR TERMS ARE CASH.

JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
No. 70 Sixth Street.
sept 1st

THE EIGHTH EXHIBITION

OF THE

KENTUCKY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will be held on the Fair Grounds of the

BOURBON COUNTY SOCIETY,
NEAR PARIS, KY.,

On Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and
Friday, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th of
October, 1866.

sept 1st

MARIETTA STEAM TANNERY

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

WE will sell at auction, in Marietta, Monday, 15th October next, the Marietta Steam Tannery, with all its fixtures, machinery, Atlanta, three-fourths of a mile from town. Thirteen acres of land; abundance of pure water, and a bold spring in a beautiful grove; 160 yds. boiler, and engine stack unbroken, and two large engines, one recently constructed, and the other of the works of the largest building good; sufficient brick and seasoned lumber to re-erect the buildings. Inspect the property and secure one of the best investments in Georgia. Banks can be had for \$1 per cord, or even less.

Terms—Half cash; balance in 12 months.
R. T. BRUMBY
W. J. RUSSELL
sept 1st

NOTICE

TO

GAS CONSUMERS

LEON S. MILLER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE A GAS BURNER AND REGULATOR, with which you guarantee to save in all cases from 15 to 25 per cent. of gas over any other burner now in use. Persons wishing to purchase the same can do so by leaving their name at their office, at Charles Miller & Co.'s Coal Office, No. 52, West side of Fourth street, three doors below Main.

LEON S. MILLER & CO.
REFERENCES.—Ormsby House, Painter's Hotel, Walker's Exchange, St. Nicholas and Delmonico.

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we have used the Gas Burner and Regulator of Leon S. Miller & Co., and that they do us much, and even more, than they charge us to do, and do cordially recommend them to all consumers of Gas.

M. A. Downing, Ormsby House.
C. C. Rutherford, St. Charles Restaurant.
Joseph Wahl, St. Nicholas Restaurant.
John Landreth, St. Nicholas Hotel Saloon.
John B. Parker, St. Nicholas Hotel Saloon.
George Smith, Red Jacket Saloon.
M. Miller, Saloon; G. J. Moore, Alex. Gilmore, J. T. Bensom, Geo. B. Blanchard, P. J. Rigney.
September 1.

filled, give us every encouragement to renew our efforts to retain their good will, and promise only what we are able to maintain. With thanks we are

Very respectfully,

BAIRD BROS.

P. S.—As we can go into either cellar or garret and

take the majority of bad stock in straw goods to too car-

ly purchases, we intend buying cautiously in that line

till about the 10th of September, when the season's styles

are generally established. Our stock in everything else

will be complete by the 1st of September, and we will have

a sufficient supply of Straw Goods for all demands.

We are enabled to sell

nothing but the best.

At Eastern Prices.

H. W. WILKES,

Main St., near Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

June 30-1st

C. O. SMITH,

J. L. SMYTH.

C. O. SMITH,

VINCENT COX,

J. S. Lithgow & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

Castings, Tin, Copper and

SHEET IRON WARE.

And Importers and Dealers in

Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire,

BLOCK TIN,

TINNERS' MACHINES

Hand Tools, &c.

85 & 87 orth-West corner Third and Main Streets.

Industrial and Commercial Gazette.

Commercial Department.

MONEY AND THE MARKETS.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE OFFICE, Friday Evening, August 31, 1866.

Money matters during the week past have worked with more closeness than for some time. Banks have extended accommodations only to regular customers, and to them very sparingly; many refusing to discount paper unless New York exchange would be accepted in payment. Rates remain at 9 to 10 per cent. per annum. In the open market 12 to 15 per cent. is charged.

Owing to the advance of Government securities in Europe, 5-20s and the first series of 7-30s (which are now being converted into 5-20s), have advanced materially. The difference in price between new 5-20s and old induce many to sell the old and reinvest in the new; consequently the offerings are much larger than usual. The bull clique succeeded in sustaining the gold market in the early part of the week, but seem to have been unable to keep up their "corner," as the rate of interest for cash gold is much less than it was the first of the week, when one per cent. a day was paid for carrying "shorts." The offerings in our market have been large, the supply in the market having been augmented by the receipts of gold from the South shipped here for the purchase of goods. The fluctuations of the New York market have been followed closely, dealers making a margin of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent. between their bids and New York quotations. Selling rates are only nominal, as there is no demand in this market for gold, and brokers buy only for shipment. Silver has been offered pretty freely, and rates for halves and quarters 10 per cent. under gold; for dimes and half-dimes 13 per cent. under gold. Dollars are bought at gold rates. Silver has been offered from par to 1/4 per cent. discount, and was hard to sell at the inside figure on Monday and Tuesday.

Local stocks are in fair request, but with no change in quotations.

There is but little Southern money offering. Quotations of the leading banks are unchanged. We give the following quotations:

Commercial matters during the past week have assumed a more encouraging aspect than has characterized the general market for some time past. The exemption of Louisville from cholera, except in a few isolated cases, while Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago have been severely scourged by the epidemic, has contributed somewhat to the briskness of trade, as merchants from the interior have not been deterred from visiting the city and making their purchases in person. As the season advances, advices in regard to the crops become more reliable, and the ability of the rural districts to purchase largely, becomes daily more satisfactory to both city and country merchants, and short time accommodations are more readily obtained.

Cotton has touched a lower figure in New York, during the week, than has been known for a long time past, and this decline is, doubtless, in a great measure attributable to the improved tenor of Southern advices in regard to the crop. Contingencies may, however, arise before the crop is secured, effecting it injuriously, and estimates may still be regarded as premature. The present flattering prospects are, however, exciting a decided influence upon trade, and merchants are already in the market upon trade, and merchants are already in the market upon trade, predicated upon cotton. It is unfortunate for the South, at this juncture of her affairs, that during the past four years the credit system in commercial affairs has been changed for the cash system. The old-fashioned long paper cannot be taken now for the simple reason that it cannot be used, and this fact is producing some embarrassments to the trade. It is believed, however, that they will only be temporary, and that arrangements will be effected by which our Southern customers will be able to obtain full supplies of goods.

There has been a moderately active trade in groceries during the week, and prices have undergone no change of importance. Hard Standard Sugars are selling at 17 1/2@18 1/2, and Coffee ranges from 25 for fair to 30 for strictly choice Rio in jobbing lots. Chees has advanced and is held at 17 1/2@18 1/2 for prime Western Reserve and Hamburg.

Cotton yarns are firm at quotations, with an improved demand. We have no change to note in fish—the market is steady. Flaxseed is firm and in good request at \$2 60.

There is but limited inquiry for Cotton and the market is flat—stock in the market is light, and generally held above present views of buyers. The market is fairly supplied with potatoes. Dealers are paying from \$1 to 1 1/2 bbl of 2 1/2 bushels, loose. Prime onions are selling from \$1 to 1 1/2 bbl loose, and \$1 1/2 in good shipping order. There is an abundance of inferior fruit in the market, and prices are nominal and irregular. Choice fruit is scarce and in good demand. The market for bale rope and bagging, has been active during the week, with both a speculative and consumptive demand. Sales of India have been made at 90c and Kentucky bagging at 35 1/2@36c. Rope ranges from 18 1/2@19c. The prospect of a large yield of cotton creates the impression that stocks will not be equivalent to the demand and that prices will go above present quotations. The flour market has been active during the week and dealers have had all they could do to supply the local and shipping demand, and prices are without quotable change. Standard brown sheetings are still held at 22c and bleached are steady at quotations. In regard to the trade in New York the Economist of recent date says:

"The onward movement, which we noticed in our last, has continued, and there has been a large addition made to the number of buyers, but not to the number of sellers. The market for the last week has shown that market, have to a very great extent, died out, with the exception of some buyer who wants to bear the market very bad, and has not been around enough to understand that the trade is generally up to the dodge; and as he finds out, he will be in his scheme and falls right in with the rest."

The jobbing trade has been "on the run" all the week, and some of their stocks have required repurchasing, which is not very difficult to have accomplished at the present. But should the market activity continue much longer, it will certainly increase, and probably we will find most of the mills sold ahead of production in all classes of goods, which will have the effect of advancing goods, temporarily, at least.

There is every encouragement from the West to look for a lively time this fall; and the large crops every year, and the great number of new farms, and the farmers getting for all their grain, make money plenty, and the ease in the money market makes it easy for the people to meet their obligations. We notice among some of the commission merchants a disposition to lengthen the term of credit given to them, of course, in the market, and the short term credit generally adopted has urged some dealers to more perseverance to be prepared for their notes as they become due."

The prospect for an active fall trade is highly flattering, and merchants express themselves as fully satisfied with the indications. We quote—

ARROWS SHOOTING & SHUTTLING.

Witthrop 22

Appleton A 22

Great Western 22

Pennington 22

Monroe Hill 22

Atlantic A 21

Bedford 21

Bar H 18 1/2

London 18 1/2

Manchester 18 1/2

Portland 17

Witthrop 17

Insurance.

HOPE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
77 1-2 Fourth Street,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
GUARANTEE CAPITAL,
\$200,000.
INSURES AGAINST
DAMAGE BY FIRE,
LIGHTNING & TORNADO
OFFICERS:

T. T. SHREVE, President.
D. G. BLY, Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
S. H. SOUTHWICK, Secretary.

THE CHEAPEST INSURANCE IS
PARTICIPATION IN THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY BY
THE POLICY HOLDERS.

Benj. D. Kennedy,
INSURANCE AGENT,
No. 142 Main Street, (Old No. 413,) South side, between Fourth and Fifth streets, (DULANEY'S BUILDING.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.
INSURANCES TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS UPON
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURABLE PROPERTY, MERCHANT-CARGO SHIPMENTS
BY RIVER AND RAILROAD,
AND UPON LIFE,
ON THE PARTICIPATION OR RETURN PREMIUM PLAN.
All Losses Promptly and Liberally Ad-
usted, and paid Louisville, Ky.
March 3-14

M.C. BUXBAUM & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
No. 194 Main Street,
Bet. Fifth and Sixth, South Side,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Feb. 24-7m

NEW AND UNIFORM EDITIONS
OF
ARCHBISHOP SPALDING'S WORKS

In Five Volumes, 8vo.,
JUST PUBLISHED, IN ONE VOL. 8vo., CLOTH,
PRICE, \$3 50.

A NEW, improved and greatly enlarged edition of *Miscellanea*, comprising *Reviews, Lectures and Essays on Historical, Theological and Miscellaneous Subjects*. By Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore.

This new and greatly enlarged edition of this learned and popular work has been carefully revised, and enlarged by the addition of upward of 150 pages of interesting and highly important matter, embracing among many other things an *Essay on Common Schools throughout the World*, a *Lecture on the Origin and History of Libraries*, an *Essay on Demonology and the Reformation*, &c.

WEBS & LEVERING,
July 21-1m No. 90 Main Street.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SUNDAY HERALD!

A Paper of Politics, Literature, Commerce and General News.

THE undersigned having purchased the **SUNDAY GAZETTE**, heretofore published by H. M. McCarty, Esq., have the pleasure of announcing to the public that we will commence, in its stead, the publication of THE HERALD, in this city, Sunday morning, August 13, 1866.

THE SUNDAY HERALD will be printed every Sunday morning, on the best quality of paper, in clear and beautiful type, and will be devoted to Politics, Literature, Commerce and General News.

The political character of the paper will be conservative, but independent, in spirit; emphatically opposing radicalism in all its forms, and giving a zealous support to President Johnson and his patriotic policy for maintaining the dignity and equality of our respective states, and restoring the Union to the country. Every necessary exertion will be made to render THE HERALD an interesting and reliable medium of political information.

The literary character of the paper will be an object of special attention, each edition containing carefully-selected articles, and choice selections from the best current literature of the day, thus affording a valuable source of information to the family circle.

Each number of THE SUNDAY HERALD will present a full and reliable report of the events of the day, and will be the department of news, local and general, which will be sustained in the most energetic and attractive manner.

Believing that a popular demand exists for such a paper as we propose to publish, and determined as we are, to make THE HERALD a first-class journal of Politics, Literature and News, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

TERMS:

One copy one year, \$3 00
One copy three months, 1 00
Club rates—ten copies or more, 2 25

ADVERTISING RATES:

One dollar a square, first insertion; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents per square. Liberal deductions made in contracts for a longer time.

No advertisements taken for a longer period than three months.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with which we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

Marriage and death notices, fifty cents. Charitable and religious notices, ten cents per line.

All bills due on account, to be paid in advance. All bills with regular advertisers, to be rendered monthly.

GEORGE BABER,
GEORGE W. CARUTH.

August 18-14.

Miscellaneous.

C.P. BARNES'
"EXTRA"
GOLD PENS

REDUCED
Price List.

No. 1.	Pen only.	Pen and Box.	Pen and Holder.	Pen and Holder & Case.	Pen and Holder & Case with Silver.	Pen and Holder & Case with Silver and Sterling.	Pen and Holder & Case with Silver and Sterling.
1 00	\$ 1 50	\$ 1 50	2 25	2 50	4 25	7 50	7 50
2 00	1 75	2 50	2 50	3 00	4 50	8 00	8 00
3 00	2 25	3 00	3 00	3 50	5 50	10 00	10 00
4 00	2 50	3 00	3 75	3 75	—	—	—
5 00	2 50	3 25	4 25	4 25	—	—	—
6 00	2 75	3 50	4 25	4 25	6 25	—	—
7 00	3 00	4 00	4 75	5 50	—	—	—
8 00	3 50	4 50	5 50	—	—	—	—
9 00	4 00	5 00	—	—	—	—	—
10 00	4 50	5 50	—	—	—	—	—

These Pens bear my TRADE MARK "C. P. BARNES' EXTRA, LOU. KY." for which I have secured the COPY RIGHT, and am warranted equal in fineness of material and work as any pen made in this country. My pens are believed to be superior to all others in durability and other substantial qualities which combine to make a really serviceable pen. Sent by mail or express on receipt of price and RETURN CHARGES, (if by mail, at my risk) with a cent stamp is required for registry.) Write your name and address plainly.

Postage on single pen THREE CENTS, pen with any case, or holder and box, six cents. Old pens repaired for Fifty cents (and stamp each).

Clergymen supplied a half price.
Address, C. P. Barnes,
Gold Pen Manufacturer,
224 Main st., below 6th, Louisville, Ky.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

ALEX. CRAIG. H. P. TRUMAN. T. M. SWANN.

CRAIG, TRUMAN & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**HATS, CAPS,
Straw Goods,
AND**

LADIES' FURS,
218 Main Street,
2d door East of Louisville Hotel,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of men's and boys' black and colored staple
WOOL HATS.

Also all grades and styles
FUR AND BRUSH HATS,
MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTH CAPS,
MENS' AND BOYS' PANAMA, STRAW AND
PALM LEAF HATS, ALL GRADES,
LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS, ALL
GRADES,
LADIES' FANCY FURS, ALL GRADES.

We pledge ourselves to keep as good stocks, and sell as low as any firm East or West. We solicit an examination of our stock.

Particular attention paid to filling orders.

Jan. 20-1y

Tobacco and Cotton.

GEO. W. WICKS

(Successor to Nock, Wicks & Co.)

TOBACCO & COTTON

FACTOR,

AND DEALER IN

BAGGING AND ROPE,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Manufactured Tobacco, Cotton
Yarns, &c.

102 Main Street, bet. Third and Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

**COTTON GINS,
EAGLE PATTERN.**

GINS of 18, 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60 to 100 saws each, always on hand. This celebrated Gin has been used and thoroughly tested for many years throughout the South, in all cases giving entire satisfaction.

Send for a Circular with cut and description.

H. W. WILKES,

Authorized agent for Louisville, Ky.

June 30-1f

W. H. WALKER & CO.
U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE

WINES & LIQUORS,
Including Bourbon, Nelson, Marion and other
Kentucky Copper Distilled

WHISKIES.

No. 49 East Main Street, bet. 2d & 3d,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for new

COPPER WHISKY
IN BOND.

May 26-3m

Iron Dealers.

W. B. BELKNAP & CO.,

DEALERS IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &c.,

AND AGENTS FOR

SHOENBERGER'S

BOILER PLATES.

E. & T. Fairbanks & Co's.

SCALES,

AND

LILLIE'S SAFES.

No. 83, Corner Main & Third Sts.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

F. W. MERZ,

Louisville

ARCHITECTURAL

FOUNDRY

AND

ORNAMENTAL

IRON WORKS.

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON FRONTS,

COLUMNS,

CAPS AND

BASES,

CORNICES,

AND GENERAL

BUILDING

CASINGS,

IRON RAILINGS,

VERANDAHS,

BALCONIES,

SAFES,

BANK

AND

JAIL WORKS.

Green Street,

Bet. Second and Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

May 5-6m

Commission.

UNITED STATES BONDED

WAREHOUSE.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO

GENERAL

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING

MERCHANTS,

157 West Main Street,

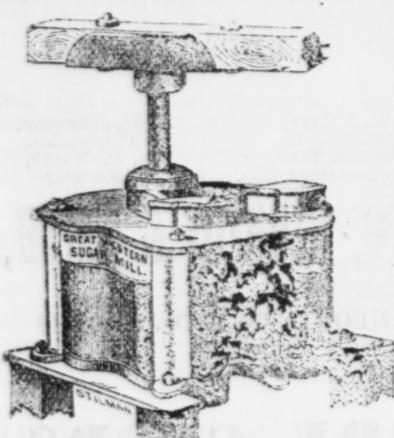
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS FOR

Distilleries, Flouring, Cotton &

Flax Mills; Tobacco, Cigar, Soap and

Foundries.

VARIETY FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS.PEARSON, AIKIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Sugar Cane Mills
AND
EVAPORATORS,
Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw, Grist
Mills & Agricultural Machinery,
Small Castings, &c.
Main Street, bet. Twelfth and Thirteenth.
Job Work of all kinds done in good style, on
short notice.
[Dec 23 1861]

Liquors.

J. Monks & Cobb
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE
Bourbon, Nelson, and Marion County
COPPER DISTILLED
Whiskies,
NO. 287 MAIN STREET,
Between Seventh and Eighth,
Louisville, Ky.G. COCHRAN. EDW'D FULTON.
COCHRAN & FULTON,
(Successors to Jno. Cochran & Son.)WHOLESALE
Liquor Dealers
NO. 330 MAIN STREET,
Between Third & Fourth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.Terry & Smith,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
243 West Main Street,
BET. SIXTH & SEVENTH.300 bags Coffee,
200 bbls. Refined Sugars,
50 bbls. N. O. Sugar,
1000 bbls. Flour, all grades,
500 pugs. Mackerel, bbls., half de kgs and
kits.
200 boxes Star Candles,
100 " Mould "
50 kgs Shot,
500 kgs Nails,
20 kgs Rice,
20 bbls. N. O. Molasses,
Syrup in kgs, half bbls. and bbls.
600 cases Candy, Kit,
100 bbls. Whisky, also French Brandy,
Champagne, Port, Madeira, Malaga and Sherry
Wine, and a full assortment of Groceries. Man-
ufacturers' Agents for the celebrated

"Wampoo Bitters."

April 26—1861

AS. A. CLARK. GEO. W. MORRIS. CHAR. L. WHITE

JAS. A. CLARK & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WINES & LIQUORS

Tobacco, Cigars,
Foreign Fruits,
Fancy Groceries, &c., &c.
NO. 73 THIRD STREET,
EAST SIDE, BET. MAIN AND MARKET,
Louisville, Ky.

June 23—3m

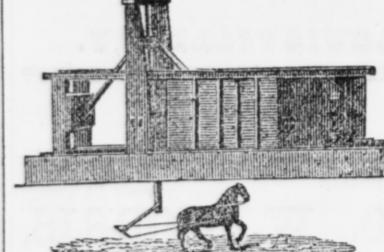
GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.
THE undersigned is prepared to make Surveys
of Oil and Mineral lands. Reports of Chemical
Analyses will be included in the Geological
Reports when minerals or other substances are
found, that are of value, on the lands surveyed.
Chemical Analyses will be made and advice
on matters of Science given, for which the
charges will be moderate.

C. W. WRIGHT, M. D.

Professor of Chemistry in the Kentucky
School of Medicine, corner 5th and Green Sts.

Feb. 3—4f

Foundries.

JULIUS BARBAROUX,
MANUFACTURER OF
STEAMBOAT, STATIONARY AND
PORTABLESTEAM ENGINES,
BOILERS, SHEET-IRON,
Brass and Copper Work, CIRCULAR
SAW MILLS, Sorghum Sugar Mills,
Mill Machinery, Cast and Wrought
Iron Screw Pipes, Force & Lift Pumps
of various kinds.Hydraulic Presses & Machinery
FOR MANUFACTURING TOBACCO.Tobacco Screws and Presses.
Cast and Wrought Iron Railing and
Verandahs.CRAIG'S
EXCELSIOR COTTON AND
HAY PRESS.Patented May 7, 1861, and July 4, 1865
Premium taken at the Kentucky State
Agricultural Fair, 1865.This Press consists of but few parts, all simple
and substantial.One mule (or horse) and five hands can press from 50
to 60 bales, weighing 500 lbs each, in one day of 10 hours;
the bales, when finished, are 24 inches square and 4
feet long; if desired, 20 inches square and 4
feet long; thus avoiding the necessity of compressing
them again for the ship, and saving at least one half the
bagging and rope, besides a great saving in freight and
hauling.The Press, complete, (frame of the best white oak and
white pine,) will be furnished at my Factory for \$600,
or delivered on board Boat, or at Railroad Depot, for \$625.
When the purchaser prefers, a complete set of irons, with
drawings in detail, so that any carpenter can get out the
timber and put up the Press, will be furnished for \$450,
including the right to use, delivered on Boat, or at Rail-
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The Press, complete, (frame

Miscellaneous.

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

UNIVERSAL DEMAND!

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELIPTIC

FOR DOUBLE SPRING

SKIRTS!

THEY will not bend or break like the Single Springs, but will ever preserve their perfect shape, where three or four ordinary skirts are thrown aside.

The unique comfort, durability and economy, with that elegance of shape which has made the "DUPLEX ELIPTIC" the

STANDARD SKIRT

Of the Fashionable World

At Wholesale by the Leading Jobbers of this City.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CAREY,

Sole owners of the Patent and exclusive Manufacturers.

Warehouses and Office No. 97 Chambers and 79 and 81

Deade streets, New York.

REMOVAL.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO'S CARPET HOUSE,

THE CARPET HOUSE of Duvall, Ketchum & Co., has been removed from No. 81 Fourth Street, to

The Carpet Warehouse

Established by our Senior in 1843, at No. 72 West Main, between 2d and 3d Streets, which has been refitted up and arranged in the most elegant style, with all the modern improvements that taste could suggest, and every facility to accommodate the rapidly increasing trade of our city and surrounding country. We invite our old customers in the country and city, and the public generally, to examine our varied stock, which will be found complete in every department, embracing in great variety:

Carpets,

Oil Cloths,

Curtain Materials,

Cornices, Bands,

Shades and Hollands,

Plushes,

Moquet,

Ferry Cloths,

Mosquito Bars, &c., &c.,

And every article in the Upholstery line, with a full assortment of STEAMBOAT, HOTEL and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, with a complete stock of RAIL PASSENGER AND SLEEPING-CAR FURNISHING, which will be made and finished to order.

By importing Carpets and other goods embraced in our stock DIRECT FROM EUROPE, we are prepared to meet any competition in our line, EAST or WEST; and with the determination to use our best endeavors to give entire satisfaction to our patrons, we ask for a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to us for the last twenty-three years in our old location, to which we have just removed. We have in our employ experienced Upholsterers, which enable us to make and lay carpets, oil cloths and curtains at short notice, in the best style.

DUVALL, KETCHUM & CO.,

72 Main, bet. 2d and 3d.

ITALIAN MARBLE WORKS.

MULDOON, BULLETT & CO.

Marble Works and Studio, in Carrara, Italy,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

Mon. Chas. Bullett, Sculptor,

(Late of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris.)

STATUES,

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

Tablets, Vaults, Tiles, Vases, Mantels,

&c., &c.,

Executed from the best Designs and choice

Italian Marble. Also,

GRANITE WORK

Of every description.

OFFICE 311 GREEN STREET,

Between Third and Fourth,

Louisville, Ky.

Office and Warehouses in St. Louis, on Olive,

Between 11th and 12th streets.

Orders received at either point prompt-

ly attended to.

May 19-3m

Female Goats.

HALF BLOOD CASHMERE and Common,

for sale at fair prices. Apply at this office.

June 9-ff

Miscellaneous.

CLIPPER

WASHING MACHINE,

THE BEST
IN THE WORLD.

THE only Machine that will do an entire family washing without any hand rubbing. Cheap, portable, easily cleaned, and not liable to get out of order.

Every Family should have one.

Manufactured by

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

Brown's Corn Planter
Will plant and cover in check rows from 15 to 20 acres per day.PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
General Agents.STAFFORD'S CULTIVATOR,
Our SULKY CORN PLOW.This Implement is indispensable to the farmer.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ky.BUCKEYE
REAPER and MOWER,
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
Sole Agents for Ky.

In addition to the above, we have a large stock of the most approved Machines and Implements, among which are

Threshers and Separators,
Corn Shellers & Cutting Boxes,
Portable Drag Saws,
Avery's Cast Plows,
Indianapolis and other Steel
Plows,
Cast Steel Plows, Smith's Patent.WHEELER'S
PATENT WATER DRAWERS
CHAIN PUMPS,
Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c.
WHITE SAND, LIME, HYDRAULIC CEMENT
AND PLASTER,
By the single barrel, or in large quantities, at LOWEST PRICES.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Growth of 1865, in bulk, or neatly put up in papers.

Clover Seed,
Timothy Seed,
Blue Grass Seed,
Orchard Grass Seed,
Red Top or Herds Grass Seed
Hungarian Seed,
Millet Seed,
Hemp Seed.Pitkin, Wiard & Co.,
Feb. 10-1y LOUISVILLE, KY.

NAUTS,

REAMER,

& OWENS,

DEALERS IN
IRON, STEEL, NAILS, &c.
NO. 247, MAIN STREET,

(Between Sixth and Seventh.)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

KEEP constantly on hand a select stock of WAGON and PLOW MAKERS MATERIAL, WOOD-WORK for AGGREGATES, BUGGIES, &c.; Hollow Ware, Castings, Horse and Mule Shoes, Horse-Shoe Nails, Axles, Springs, &c., &c., Aug. 18-6m.

W. WYATT,
UNDERTAKER,
S. W. COR. SEVENTH & JEFFERSON STs.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Boots and Shoes.

PIATT & ALLEN,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES

No. 195

WEST MAIN STREET,

Between Fifth and Sixth,

Louisville, Ky.

AND DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES

190 Main Street,

Between Fifth and Sixth, South Side,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

March 2d-1f

PEOPLES' FOUNDRY

Cor. Main & Wenzel Sts.

Pyne, Hackett

& CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STOVES,

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES,

MANTEL GRATES,

CASTINGS,

&c., &c.

Plain Tin & Sheet Iron Ware

OF ALL KINDS

SALESROOM 117 MAIN ST.,

Nearly opposite National Hotel.

Where will always be found a complete stock of

COOKING,

HEATING,

PARLOR STOVES

Of the best and most approved patterns, and

MARBLEIZED IRON MANTLES,

Country Hollow Ware,

Dog-Irons, &c.

Having had experience of nearly twenty years in the manufacture and sale of Stoves and Castings in this city, we can say to our friends and the trade generally in the West and South, that we are now amply prepared to furnish all goods in our line, as low as any house in the city.

Particular attention paid to all orders, and shipments promptly made.

Terms Cash.

PYNE, HACKETT & CO.

May 10-6m

Dry Goods.

S. ULLMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS

New No. 159,

(OLD NO. 430.)

MAIN ST.,

North Side between Fourth and Fifth,

Louisville, Ky.

T. ULLMAN,
R. HESS,
J. F. Bamberger.

April 7-1f

D. B. LEIGHT. R. F. COOKE. L. PORCH.

D. B. LEIGHT & CO.,

DRY GOODS

MERCHANTS,

North West Corner 7th & Main Streets

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Dec. 2-1y.

GROVER & BAKER'S

HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH

SEWING MACHINES.

5 Masonic Temple, Louisville, Ky.

H. BOSTWICK, Agent.

Feb. 24-1f

CHAS. G. JONES. PRES. H. TAPP. JNO. H. LEATHERS.

REMOVAL.

JONES & TAPP,

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

HAVE removed from No. 290, South side Main, to Nos. 259 and 261, North side Main near Seventh street, in the

National Express Building.

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